THIS EVENING-DAVID COPPERFIELD-POCAHONTAS. Mr. John Brougham.

THIS EVENING NOBORY'S DAUGHTER. Miss Kate Reignolds

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-CASTE. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. THIS EVENING—HAMLET AND CAMILLE. Mr. Stuart Robson THE CARLO FAMILY. Sig. MONTE VERDE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—LITTLE BOY BLUE—SWISS COTTAGE—
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.
THIS EVENING-THE BEAR AND THE MAIDEN-CURIOSITIES OF NATURE AND ART.

THIS EVENING - THEO, THOMAS'S POPULAR GARDEN

GRIPFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING-NEW ACTS, SONGS, DANCES, etc. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING-THE GHORGIA SLAVE MINSTRELS

Business Notices.

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IOR PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated

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MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.-The White Mountains of New-Hampshire are evidently a great institution-very bigh, heavy frests, beautiful view, four-dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and Callege of a certain renowase I rate as thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Trp top House with his familiar S. T.—1863—X. PLANYATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite the ire of the arts. I always beauts together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and make State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and make it a penal offense to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New-Hampshire! Query,—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement !

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Of MEE WINSLOW'S SOUTHING STRUP are sold and used with never failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cares wind colle, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

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QUACK NOTRUES, D. FYILER'S RIMCHATIC REMEDY WATFAILED to permanerally, or money returned. Certificates of 10 206 Philadelighis c Accuta, Delaiss Entires, No. 21 Park-row; Helmbolt, No. 594 Broad Richen, No. 1,273 Broadway; also Druggists.

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Congare & Co. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical Lauxbert Soar, cut up pieces to faciliate deving, and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first class Family Grocers, or at the Salesrooms of the Manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 Johnst. New York. Missisquoi Springs.—The cures of Cancer

A Sheldon, Vernander NETS, MOSQUITO NETS, or without Patent Portable Canopies.

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THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch SEWnel, President. No. 698 Broadway, N. I ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. No. 43 Broadway, New-York,

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE.-"Its peam is less liable to rip than the lock-stitch."-["Juiges" decisio Grand Trial. | Send for samples of both stitches. 508 Broadway WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW-GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-

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CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.—Hard, and not liable to impredent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers every-where. Depot No. 330 Washington-st.

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SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY. This final verdict of the only tribunal determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places THE STEINWAY PLANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited. ddition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris Prench National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest "heat suthority in Europe), has after a careful examination and con-perison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL For greatest superlerity and navelty of construction in Planos. rooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East FOURTRESTE-ST., New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

Twelve deaths from cholera occurred at Fort

The Maryland Constitutional Convention will The legal controversy, involving a title to land in McGregor, Iowa, has been amicably settled. The United States Revenue Cutter Pawtucket

was sold at auction in Boston yesterday for \$25,600 to per sons in this city, and will be dispatched to China. Thomas Elkin of East Boston, Mass., aged 65 years, was found dead in a sleeping car attached to the Grand Trunk Railroad train yesterday morning at Buffalo.

After a three weeks' struggle by some of the St. Louis Street Railroad Companies, to increase the fare to sixcents, they have abandoned the contest and established the old rates.

In Memphis, Tenn., last night, a man named wood, keeper of a Navy-Yard boarding-house, while attempting to shoot one Haugh, shot his wife through the heart. He was arrested and is now in jail. The steamer Walter B. Dance, en route for

Montana, struck a snag at the mouth of the Missouri River yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, tearing a large hole in hor bow, and knocking considerable Government freight into the river. One man was drowned. The 61st Commencement of Bowdoin College took place yealerday, at which a class of 24 students graduated. Among the notable persons present were Gov. Chamberlain, ex-Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, and Benator Fessenden of Mains. The following bonorary degrees were conferred. LL D.—Peleg Whitman Chandler of Boston; William Whills of Portland: Thomas Asmory Deblois of Portland.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

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Prussia.

Prussia.

The fabove agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Thibune, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tain-use," New-York. We cause undertake to return rejected Communications.

An article on the English Reform Bill, Gail Hamilton and George Arnold, and the Sur-ratt Trial will be found on the second page; the Money Article, and Markets, and Court Reports on the third page; and a review of Maudsley's Physiology of the Mind, on the sixth page.

Gov. Worth of North Carolina makes an ad dress to the people of that State, urging them to register under the recent act of Congress.

The Mexican Consul in this city has received a letter from Gen. Berriozabal authorizing him to deny the anthenticity of the savage letter on foreigners, attributed to Gen. Escobedo.

Our special correspondent with the Indian

expedition telegraphs us an important dispatch

from Omaha. The Indians obstructed a train on the Pacific Railroad, killed six men, burned several cars, and destroyed a great deal of property. There is said to be great alarm along the line of the road. It now seems that the stories of the Cheyenne Pass massacre were greatly exaggerated. Somebody telegraphs all the way from Wash-

ington, that " it looks as if the national crisis predicted a few weeks since by The Intelligencer was approaching." This is shocking news, and should have been more gently broken. But is all hope lost? We anxiously await confirmation of the crisis from Mr. Thatcher, our exclusive and indomitable weather prophet.

The Prussian Government is anxious for the Minister in Mexico, as no dispatches have been received from him since he tried to save the life of Maximilian. We do not believe that, as the Prussian Government fears, the Gov- ful, industrious population, all eager to till our ernment of the Mexican Republic have treated fields for two or three greenback shillings per the Minister in a manner contrary to the law day, and thus augment our products, our treatment by this time.

The Indian Commissioners held a meeting at St. Louis on Tuesday and chose their officers. An effort will be made to assemble certain other tribes on the Arkansas River. The Board hope to meet the Indians, and to select reserva- came within sight of. tions for them in the Western country. We a question which thus far has been a disgrace

The second session of the North German Parliament will commence in Berlin on the 27th of August. As the Prussian Government has recently issued a number of unpopular decrees, and as the split among the Liberals has to some extent been compromised, it is hoped that the Liberal party will this time be more successful than at the previous election. At a convention of prominent men of the Liberal party of all the South German States held at Stuttgardt yesterday, resolutions were adopted prging the South German States to unite with the North German Confederation.

The fatal issue of the Mexican intervention continues to expose the French Government to powerful attacks from the leading men and organs of the Liberal Opposition. The speech of Thiers on the history of the intervention has been followed by a terrible exposition by Berryer of the financiering of the French Government in the bonds of the Mexican Empire. The language of most of the semi-official papers is exceedingly desponding. They generally own, with La France, that "the deplorable end of the Mexican Empire is for France an im-"mense misfortune and an irreparable check," but they insist that at the beginning of the intervention there was Teason to hope for a better result. The Liberal papers find it, of course, easy to reply to such apologies; but the Press law prevents them from following up

their victory. The principle of religious toleration has, of late, made great progress in Europe, and in most countries there is a steady, though a slow, advance toward the separation between Church and State, as it exists in the United States. But much remains yet to be done. Catholic Spain still forbids natives from avowing themselves to be Protestants, and from meeting for Protestant worship. The legislation of Protestant Sweden has recently again refused to legalize marriages between Swedes who are not communicants of the National Lutheran Church. The authorities of the Principality of Roumania, which professes the Greek religion, have just been guilty of the most shocking outrages against Jews. It is, however, gratifying to know that in each of the countries named there is a Liberal party, which is ashamed of such intolerance, and which takes an active part in the general struggle of the European Liberals for religious freedom.

The World is indignant that the election in Kentucky should be called a Rebel victory, and argues that the State never joined the Confederacy. But is it ignorant that Kentucky was a Rebel recruiting ground, and that thousands of Kentuckians, who now vote, were disfranchised for their treason? Is it ignorant that the real Democratic party in that State is a separate organization, and that no man was elected last Monday except those who were notoriously in sympathy with the Rebellion? Is it ignorant that the Rebel Gen. Preston was the first choice of the triumphant party, and

knowledge that the Government would not allow a Rebel soldier to hold the office?

OUR STATE FINANCES, AND FINANCE

GENERALLY. There were made yesterday to the Constitutional Convention of our State several able and important reports on the Finances and or? He receives an appropriation of \$498,000 the Canals of New-York, calculated to fix at- to be expended in certain work. He knew the tention even beyond her limits. Let us endeavor in brief to set forth the gist of the

matter. Those distinctively known as "the Canal the Constitution as will permit and secure an immediate enlargement of the Locks on our principal Canals, whereby their practical capacity will be considerably increased, their traffic (it is held) augmented through the cheapening of freights, and the aggregate receipts of tolls consequently enlarged. Their views are set forth and commended in the minority report of Mr. Hatch from the Committee on Finance and the majority report read by Mr. Alvord, from the Committee on Canals.

The antagonist debt-paying, tax-diminishing policy is commended at length in the majority report of Mr. S. E. Church, from the Committee on Finance, and the minority reports of Mr. Freeman Clark and others. Mr. Church would first pay our existing heavy debts, State and local, and, to that end, postpone for ten years the beginning of our propoposed new Capitol, which is estimated to cost \$4,000,000, but will really cost far more—at the current prices of materials and labor, probably Ten Millions. Having thus patiently and gradually paid off our debt and reduced the burdens of taxation, Mr. Church devastations of late Spring floods. Around the would build our new Capitol and enlarge our great Canals whenever we can do so from surplus Canal revenues, and thus without incurring debt or compelling additional taxation.

Mr. Clark takes the bull even more boldly by the horns. He denies that there is any necessity for a further enlargement of our Canals or their Locks, insisting that Canals have had their day, and, despite the conceded cheapness of their transportation, are being rapidly superseded by the more expeditious transit afforded by Railroads. He holds that the aggregate tunnage of our Canals has nearly or quite attained its maximum, so that money expended on their enlargement will be practically thrown away. Of course, he would not borrow any more, but rather pay what we already owe.

Mr. Hatch, on the other hand, foresees a scowboat millenium whereof the faintest streaks of dawn are just beginning to irradiate our horizon. He is not merely poetic; he is eloquent, rapt, "enthused," ecstatic, in view of the auroral glory which gladdens his vision. In his kalcidoscopic perception, the Great West is just beginning to be peopled, and to stop burning for fuel the bulk of her annual product of Corn and Wheat, in order to send it down our Canal to feed the crowded Millions of the seaboard and safety of Baron von Magnus, the Prussian of Europe. Nay: the countless millions of Eastern Asia have just commenced a great Western migration, which is destined rapidly to people our waste places with a most skillconception.

"Visions of glory, spare my aching sight !" Of course, Mr. Hatch holds that not to enlarge our Canals at once and to run into debt for that purpose, would be a marvel of improvitribes of the Indians on the Platte River, and | dence and unthrift such as the Prodigal Son, in the heyday of his Wild-Oats sowing, never

We shall pass no hasty judgment on these trust this body, composed as it is of some of radically diverse propositions, though our priour wisest men, may be successful in settling mary impulse is to go with the would-be debt-payers rather than those who would have us get out of debt by first going in several millions deeper. We have personally tried that way repeatedly, with very poor success. We incline not to lead the State further

On one point, all the reports (unless our hearing of them has misled us) substantially agree. They would have the Convention ordain that the Canals shall never be sold nor even leased. Why not? Suppose they could, under proper stipulations, be sold to-morrow on such terms as to pay off every dime of State Debt, and thus reduce our taxation by several mills on the dollar: do you think the people would not say Amen? If you do, just give them a chance to settle the question by a direct general vote!

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THIS CITY. The reports which we publish to-day upon the condition of the streets of New-York are the result of a careful and thorough canvass of the principal portions of the city, and they unquestionably show that the street-cleaning contractors have not "thoroughly cleaned, "once in each week," all the paved streets of the city. It is true that the Street-Cleaning Commission, in session yesterday, resolved that Contractor Whiting had, "since the last "payment, swept and cleaned the streets substantially in accordance with his contract," basing this conclusion upon the reports of "the Inspector, appointed by this Board." But we beg to put upon record another and a of a corps of inspectors, appointed by THE TRIBUNE, who, we venture to say, are fully as exact in locating unisances as the official inspector aforesaid. These reports we publish in other columns. They show that the work of purification has been very unequally performed. Some of the wards have been carefully cleaned, and are in very gratifying sanitary condition; portions of others have been apparently almost utterly neglected. We know that the Contractor claims (and his friends for him) that the city, as a whole, is cleaner than in previous years, and it will be noticed that several of our reporters make the same comparison in regard to certain localities. Now, this is not the point at issue. James R. Whiting did not contract to keep the streets "as clean as in "former years," but to have the streets, alleys, gutters, wharves, and piers "thoroughly cleaned once in each week." Because Brown, Devoe & Knapp did not execute the spirit and intention of their contract, that fact in no way relieves the purchaser of that contract, but rather, increases his responsibility, for by that purchase he implied the ability and intention to do well what the others had done poorly.

The Seventh Ward is wretchedly filthy. The cross-streets near the East River, from Nineteenth to Thirty-fourth-sts., are strewed with foul nuisances which poison the surrounding atmosphere. Heaps of filth and pools of stagnant water stand in Ninth-ave. Filthy pools, which will be breeding places for the cholera, exist in Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourthsts. After all past experiences, it is superfluous to say that filth and disease are as cause and effect. The last weekly mortality report says: that Mr. Helm was nominated because of the era half of the Twenty-second Wards that death respect the table to the state of the Republican ranks,

And the same lesson will be repeated through all coming time.

There is one question which suggests itself to

NEW-YORK DAME

every citizen-what is the excuse for this neglect of the plain duties of the Street Contractamount he was to get, the work to be done, the expense of doing it; yet while he takes good care to draw his installments from the City Treasurer, we cannot see that 'men" of our State desire such amendment of he is equally anxious to use them. There is great indifference or great mismanagement in his department-probably both. We shall probably be told that the appriation is insufficient, that the cost of labor is excessive, and that as soon as the streets are cleaned people will dirty them again. These have been the standing excuses of contractors for years, and the people are tired of hearing them. If Judge Whiting has not the means to clean the city he should throw up his contract; or if he remains in office, and refuses to-"thoroughly clean" it, we are justified in refusing to perform our part of the obligation. The summary method of reform tried last Winter is the best now: let the streets be cleaned, or let us stop the appropriation.

THE CROPS OF THE WORLD.

Commencing at home, and on the Rio Grande, we find that Texas has a large corn, a good wheat, and a medium cotton crop. The same is to be said of Louisiana and parts of Mississippi, with some considerable deduction arising from the ravages of the cotton worm and the Gulf States, all supplies of food will be abundant, but cotton is not likely to yield more than two-thirds of an average of former good years. Of rice, and cane sugar, there are no good reports. These staples require large capital, and a certain kind of labor which disappeared during the war. In the rest of the Southern States, with the exception of some portions of North Carolina, and on badly-worn soils elsewhere, the yield of grain exceeds any former year, and it is stated that in a great measure they will make no demands on the North for bread. Tobacco, generally, will be deficient. Owing to the great amount of labor bestowed on the growing of grain, cotton could not receive the usual undivided attention, and it is generally conceded that it will not excel the unfavorable yield of last year by more than a quarter. Generally, the freedmen are performing their contracts with fidelity, and outrages upon them are less frequent.

By latest advices from the heart of the great grain-growing regions of the West, we must conclude that the yield of wheat, corn, and oats will be unprecedentedly large. Dealers who never carry less than hundreds of barrels of flour have worked their stocks down as low as ten barrels. At the present time no large quantity of breadstuffs can be sold at current rates, so prevalent is the opinion that prices must recede; and yet, through the whole West, there is an absolute scarcity. In estimating prices for the future this last fact should not be overlooked, and the amount absolutely necessary to feed the people, whose bread hitherto has been as cheap as fuel, will be taken into account. The various fruits are in of nations. We should have heard of such freights, and our tolls beyond all human excess of former years. Grapes, however, are doing badly through interior sections. On the islands and along the southern shore of Lake regions of the country, affording as it does a Erie, as well as in other water climates, little or no mildew has yet appeared. Apples are abundant, and thence the East can be supplied.

In the Eastern States considerable damage showers. Still, in various localities these crops have been secured in good order, and corn will yield heavily. Much more wheat is now illicit distillation has been constantly harassed grown than formerly, and with such gratify- and impeded, but in the West and South, to be extended. From all parts of Canada the | it has met little check. harvests now commencing are more than usually promising, but danger is apprehended from the weevil. However, its ravages are not that the coppersmiths of St, Louis, Chicago, likely to be more than local. North-westward, toward the British Possessions, westward to our new Territories, we have the same general cheering accounts of large yields of grain. Though the damage done by the grasshopper was considerable, the effects will be slight, even in the States where for a time it threatened to destroy everything, and whence it has departed, no one knowing whither. We have the general statement in the Territories of New-Mexico, Utah, and Colorado that they will raise their own bread, and perhaps Arizona should be included. In the valleys of Nevada some fine farms have been opened, from another 800 barrels were shipped and they are growing excellent wheat. This year promises to equal the last in California in all the fruits and grains produced in that remarkably and new highly prosperous State; nor do we have any discouraging report from Oregon or Washington Territory. The Territory adjoining this has been so recently acquired, and the means of communication are so infrequent, that we must pass it by in our

Last year that country which long was the granary of the world, owing to the fertilizing waters of the Nile, had a short crop of grain, though the yield of cotton was large, and the prices of breadstuffs were high. This year the harvests have been abundant, and prices different conclusion, formed upon the reports have fallen two thirds. Southern and Central Russia, which for many years have contributed so much to the grain markets of Western Europe, will furnish an unusual quantity of breadstuffs. In Poland there will be some diminution, owing to an overflow of the waters of the Vistula, for even houses were carried away. Through Austria, Prussia, and in Norway and Sweden, there is a prospect of average yields of grain, and the same is to be said of Portugal the weather has been so unfavorable as seriously to injure the grapes. What may tration. have been the yield of grain in Spain and France, the dry weather was doing considerable damage. England more immediately concerns us. In the southern part the oat harvest commenced about the 20th ult., and was large. This includes the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Berks, and Bucks. In Yorkshire the weather had been highly favorable for three weeks, during which time a large hay crop was secured. This being followed by showers, helped the barley, which was short, kept up the growth of forward early some tyming. Our last account is up to the 24th ult. The showers had continued, and in places the standing grain was beaten about considerable; still, there was no reason for believing that any permanent damage had been done. On the contrary, the rain had been of great advantage to barley, oats, peas, and beans, which had suffered during the long dry weather in hay harvest. At the date mentioned the wheat was only beginning to change color. To the hop-grower, these rains, accompanied by high winds, were not so acceptable, for

tack of insects, the hop prospect is very gloomy. Generally the season is from ten days to two weeks late. The latest account states that a storm was prevailing through Great Britain.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS. In 1860 the production of distilled spirits in

the United States, according to the census re-

turn, was 90,000,900 gallons. Since 1862, from various causes, this product has been much reduced. The manufacture of burning fluid, in which 24,000,000 proof gallons of spirits were used, has stopped altogether. The use of alcohol for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, in patent medicines and in pharmacy, has either ceased or greatly fallen off. The present yearly production and consumption is estimated at about 50,000,000 gallons. The first tax on distilled spirits was laid July 1, 1862, at the rate of 20 cents the proof gallon. In March, 1864 it was raised to 60 cents; in July of the same year it was carried to \$1 50, and the following January to \$2 per gallon. The amount of revenue realized under the several rates of tax, and the production represented by it, are as follows: Under the tax of 20 cents, a little over \$3,000,000, representing 16,000,000 gallons; in 1864, under the rates of 20 cents and 60 cents, \$28,000,000, on a production, probably, of 40,000,000 gallons; in 1865, under the rates of \$1 50 and \$2, \$8,000,000, representing a production of about 5,000,000 gallons; in 1866, under a \$2 tax. \$29,000,000, representing a production of 14,500,000 gallons. The returns for the year ending June, 1867, are not yet complete, but they will probably show a collection of not more than \$15,000,000, representing a production of 7,500,000 gallons. From these figures it will be seen that at no time since the tax was laid on distilled spirits has it been to any considerable extent collected. With an estimated average annual production and consumption of 50,000,000 gallons per annum, there has been an average annual collection of tax on only 17,000,000 gallons—about one-third of the actual consumption. These are no newly discovered facts. They have been constantly before the people, but while we had a surplus revenue of \$100,000,000 from other sources, they attracted little attention. The large deficit in our financial budget now threatened has drawn public attention to this enormous waste of nearly \$90,000,000 of revenue. A good deal of indignation is naturally enough excited, and one of our cotemporaries proposes to remedy it by a grand holocaust, in which Secretary McCulloch, Commissioner Rollins, and an indefinite number of revenue officers are to be the victims. An impression has gained currency, too, that in some way or other nearly all the frauds through which the revenue from spirits is kept from the Treasury originate in New-York City, and that the remedies and correctives are mainly to be applied here. But the wholesale corruption has a wider scope and theater than that heretofore pointed out, and the remedies required are more radical and searching than denunciation or even sacrifice of individuals. The capital invested in distilleries in 1860 was little short of \$12,000,000; of which amount

about \$1,000,000 was in the New-England and Southern States, about \$4,000,000 in the Middle States, and upward of \$6,000,000 in the Western. The enhancement of the price of whisky since the imposition of tax has stimulated its production, especially in the grain-growing near and profitable market for this great staple. The facilities for illicit distillation are much greater in the West and South than elsewhere, owing to the greater extent of country has been done hay and grain by the frequent and its scattered population. It is in these sections that the frauds in distillation have thus far been mainly committed. In the East ing results that its culture is likely still more favored by the circumstances just referred to,

The Report of the Special Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Wells, made last Winter, states Cincinnati, and other Western cities had been so busy in supplying the demand for small stills, that it was almost impossible to procure any other work from them. But the bulk of illicit distillation has not been done in this small way. It has been until quite lately carried on openly, and without attempt at concealment, by the largest distilleries throughout the West. In testimony given before Mr. Wells, it was shown, that from a single distillery in Illinois 80,000 gallons of uninspected spirits were shipped, against 81,000 gallons that were inspected uninspected; from others still 1,200 barrels, 2,000 barrels, and 4,000 barrels, respectively. Many of these distilleries were situated forty or fifty miles from any principal revenue office, and were visited only occasionally by an inspector; sometimes only when requested by the distiller himself. Not unfrequently the inspector was a workman or a partner in the distillery inspected. This neglect has been partially corrected in the last few months in the West, but in the South a recent report of a special agent in regard to the States of North Carolina and Virginia indicates that there is no effective supervision. Probably there will be no great improvement, and not much is feasible until civil government and society have become more settled.

The consideration of these facts makes it clear that the "whisky frauds" are not local, They are involved in the whole sweep of the operation of the law, and the charge of individual delinquencies alone, whether in the Department at Washington or among the subordinate officers, is inadequate to their explanation. Especially is this evident when it is considered that in every other branch of the Furkey in Europe, and of North Italy. In Internal Revenue system there has been a steady and marked improvement in adminis-

The constitutionality of the Board of Audit was argued before Judge Barnard in Chambers on Tuesday, on motion to make perpetual the injunction already granted against them. To say nothing of the legal question of constitutionality, there is one objection to the Board which seems to us very serious; the city has no appeal from their decisions, while the claimants have. All of the \$3,000,000 of claims which they see fit to allow must be paid without furclover and grass pastures, and rapidly brought ther demur; but for those which they throw out the city will still be liable to expensive suits at law.

That the Tennessee election is a victory for amnesty, is supported by the probable assertion that at least 20,000 colored votes were not polled, because of Rebel threats and the want of polling-places. It is estimated that even if no Rebels had been disfranchised Brownlow would have been elected. The Republicans of Tennessee understand that a wise and generous amnesty cannot return the State to Rebel in exposed situations the young shoots were

WASHINGTON.

MR. STANTON'S POSITION-THE PRESIDENT AND THE PETITION FOR MRS. SURRATT-GEN. SHERIDAN'S SUCCESSOR. ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.

Much interest is manifested to hear what will be the upshot of the refusal of Mr. Stanton to retire from the Cabinet. It was made known to the President from an apparently reliable source, that Mr. Stanton would vacate the office in the Department, should the President demand peremptorily that be give up the office. It is the purpose of Mr. Johnso u to allow the whole matter to remain in abeyance for a few days, giving time for reflection on the part of Mr. Stanton and the friends who advise him as to the course he should pursue. If in two or three days he shall still persist in the refusal to resign, the President will suspend him by giving him notice substantially that he is thereby suspended from the further execution of the functions of the office of Secretary of War, and that the reasons for their suspension will be submitted to the Senate at the next session of Congress. The subject was fully discussed in the Cabinet yesterday, and the course above indicated was unanimously approved as being within the third section of the Tenure of Office law. The Cabinet was nearly unanimous in the opinion that the first section of the law gives Mr. Johnson power to remove Mr. Stanton, who was never regularly appointed by Mr. Johnson and confirmed as his appointee by the Senate. This point will be discussed again in the Cabinet on Friday next. The President to-day ordered that no communication be held with Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. The following is an exact copy of the correspondence between the President and Secretary Stanton, taken from the original to-night:

Sir: Considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. Very respectfully yours,

Andrew Johnson.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.

The President still denies that the recommendation of mercy was among the papers presented to him by

Judge Holt on the 5th of July, 1865, when the Execu-

tive approval of the sentences of the assassination

conspirators was written out by Judge Holt and signed by the President. Mr. Johnson further asserts that the sheets on which the Court record was written were not fastened together when presented to him, but the whole matter has since been made up and fastened together by an eyelet, showing that the recommendation for commutation must have been separated, and kept in a different place from the balance of the record. The President refers to Pitman's official account of the trial, which he says has no mention of the recommendation of the Court, though it purports to give copies of all the papers connected with the case. This publication, he says, was prepared by the authority of the Secretary of War, and under the superintendence of Col. Burnett, who, to use Judge Holt's words, would be 'responsible to this Bureau (Military Justice) its strict accuracy." Three months after the trial Col. Burnett certifies to the faithfulness and accuracy of the compilation aforesaid. No copy of the paper being found in the book, Mr. Johnson takes Col. Burnett's certificate as corroborative of the theory that the recommendation for commutation was not placed with the other part of the record until long after the trial, and that consequently he could not have had it before him when

veracity between Judge Holt on one side, and the President upon the other. There is no truth in the paragraph announcing that Gen. Rousseau has been selected as the successor of Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Rousseau is called here from New-Orleans upon a dispatch from Mr. Seward, for the purpose of conferring with the Russian Commission sent here to formally deliver possession of the recently acquired territory. Gen. Rousseau's command will include the territory received by our Government, and as no appropriation is made for expenses as Commissioner on our part to take possession, it is advised by Secretary Seward that probably it would be best to empower military officers already under salary to act as Commissioner in behalf of the United States. Gen. Rousseau is expected here to-

the sentence was approved. It will thus be seen that

the whole matter has settled down to a question of

morrow.

The President has been waiting for information as

The President has been waiting for information as to the condition of commanders of military departments, so as to determine who of the officers of the grade of Brig dier-General can be charged with the command of the Fifth District in place of Gen. Sheridan. The successor of the latter will undoubtedly be named in four or five days.

The War Department has issued an order that hereafter mileage shall be computed by the shortest routes usually traveled, according to the official tables of distances to be prepared by the Quartermaster-General and approved by the Secretary of War. Mileage will be paid by the isthmus routes for journeys to and from stations west on the Rocky Mountains, when either of those routes is designated in the order for the journey. Paragraph 1,111, Regulation of 1863 is modified in accordance with this order.

Messus. Philip & Solomans of Washington have been awarded the stationery contract for supplying the Internal Revenue Department west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Freederick Wooster Owen, Chief Clerk of the

Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen, Chief Clerk of the

Freedmen's Bureau, has resigned that position, the resignation to take effect on the 15th inst. The receipts from Internal Revenue sources to day were less than \$500,000.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY MEETINGS. The Excelsior Cooperative Store Society met last evening for permanent organization at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., Mr. William D. Foley in the chair, and No. 274 Grand-st., Mr. William D. Foley in the chair, and Mr. Joseph W. Mauterstock, Secretary. This organization contemplates the establishment of a greery and provision store on the cooperative plan, at which members of the Secrety may obtain the ordinary necessaries for the secrety may obtain the ordinary necessaries for the use of their households, of a secret good quality, at the noiseman market prices, the profits of the establishment to be distributed quarterly among the shurcheders. The plan contemplates 500 shares, of \$10 each, no persons being allowed to hold more than three such shares. A constitution was adopted embracing the features here noted. The control of the business is vested in a Board of 15 Directors, chosen annually, under whose supervision the ordinary society officers transact the business. It was voted that the election of permanent officers be fixed for Wednesday chosen annually, unster whose supervision the ordinary society officers transact the business. It was voted that the election of permanent officers be fixed for Wednesday evening, the 28th tinst, and meantime the Committee ou Constitution, Messra, Wm. L. Hays, Geo. D. Quitsderf, Wm. D. Taley, M. Ormond, R. Leshe, J. W. Manterstock, and Wm. Hubert, act as a Board of Directors. Mr. Edwin Noom, President of the Manhattan Cooperative Building Association, a gratieman who has had extensive experience in the workings of Cooperative Societies of various kinds, gave an interesting account of the plan of operations and results of the Rochdale Cooperative Store, and thought that no reason exists why similar institutions in the United States should not be successful.

The third meeting of the Manhattan Cooperative Grocery and Provision Association was heid last evening on the north-west corner of Eighth-ave, and Eighteenth-st. The first installment of shares was paid in, amounting to about \$250. Candidates for membership were admitted. The Society now has about 134 members, each one holding an average of three shares. Bonds to the amount of \$1.400 have been given by the officers. The next meeting is to be held on Tuesday evening next.

The Union Cooperative Building Society last evening designated next Friday evening for the sale of their first appropriation.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINCERS.

In a Paris letter we find something about a Society of Cooperative Printers in the French capital which, like so many similar associations in Europe, has been remarkably successful. The writer says:

been remarkably successful. The writer says:

*I mentioned some time since the extraordinary cheap publications issued in La Bibliothèque Nationaic, which contains books bound and glit lettered for about 7 cents and one mill each column. La Bibliothèque Nationaie was founded by 200 printers here, each of whom agreed to take at least one share of \$10 in the enterprise, mying his share at the rate of 20 cents a week. Their design was to publish works whose copyright had expired, at a rate of not more than five cents a volume in paper covers, and, as they saw they could furnish volumes at this rate (errainly cheap enough), they did not open bids for printing to stimulate the lowest bidders in the market. Their means were limited. They published three volumes to begin with; these had an excellent sale; thereupon they brought out three others; and so, prudently, they week on. Now they have 103 works in their collection, have sold 2,000,000 volumes, and sell weekly some twenty-five or thirty thousand volumes,"

The Coöperative Printers' Association of this city, No.

The Cooperative Printers' Association of this city, No. 166 William-st., is formed on a similar basis, the shares being \$100, and the proportion per week \$2. The men have been at work for three months, and the work turned out ts a miracle of neatness and dispatch. Other associations of a similar nature are projected. The Society received rule, while many of the disfranchised will join all kinds of printing, and gives every indication of being